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BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1861.

☞ See last page. All the news will be found in our columns. There has been no battle since the Great Bethel affair, that we have any account of. A few skirmishes have taken place, as will be seen. But it is generally believed that we are on the eve of a great battle, and the public mind seems to be prepared for startling news from Alexandria, Manassas Junction, Winchester, and Yorktown.

☞ Col. Hill's official report of the battle of Bethel Church appears in this paper.

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PERSONAL.—We have received several communications of a personal nature, which we decline publishing. If the author will favor us with an interview, we think we can satisfy him as to the correctness of our course.

☞ We have been requested to announce that Bishop Atkinson will preach in this place, on Tuesday the 2d of July, at early candlelight.

N. C. CAVALRY.—We learn from the Salisbury Watchman, that Capt. Crumpler's and Capt. Rufus Barringer's Companies of Cavalry have been ordered to rendezvous at Asheville, North Carolina.

THE SEVEN EASTERN REGIMENTS.—Last week we noticed that the Ordinance for raising seven regiments to defend the Eastern coast was reconsidered and rejected. The Spirit of the Age gives the reason for the repeal of the Ordinance, that it created dissatisfaction among the soldiers. "The provisions of the Ordinance required that these regiments should be raised in the counties where they were to serve, and not to be removed therefrom, which was considered unjust to volunteers from other sections of the State, who had left home and gone to distant points of service."

In this region said Ordinance was popular, and the provision was considered just and proper, as it exempted the "mountain boys" from being stationed in the Eastern portion of the State, where sickness and death would be sure to overtake them in a short time.

STATE VOLUNTEERS.—Inquiry has been made in regard to the reception of more twelve months Volunteers. We learn from the Standard that the recent determination by the military authorities to receive no more twelve month Volunteers, is because they had enough for present purposes, although the original number called out has not been accepted. The Confederate Government, it is understood, prefers regular troops to volunteers, for various reasons, as a chief reliance for carrying on the war.

☞ Mallory and Crittenden have been elected to Congress from Kentucky. Crittenden's majority is 2,500. It is said that he is preparing a plan of pacification to be submitted to Congress at the extra session.

FIRE IN MILTON.—The extensive tobacco factory of Geo. W. Thompson, at Milton, was consumed last week. Mr. John Irvin lost 20,000 lbs. loose tobacco, and Mr. James Burton 40 boxes manufactured, which had been stored in the building. Value of building $4,500.—No insurance.

Departure of the "Forsyth Southrons."

On Monday morning last, the third Forsyth Volunteer Company, styled the "Forsyth Southrons," took their departure from this place, for Danville, Va.

On this occasion the religious ceremony was performed on the camp ground, the Rt. Rev. Geo. F. Bahnson and the Rev. James E. Mann officiating. The ceremony was solemn and impressive. Many a stout heart "not used to the melting mood, became soft as wax," and the parting scene of relatives and friends was enough to melt a heart of stone.

The ceremony over, this company of fine looking, brave men, took up the line of march, passing through Main Street, led by our band of music, accompanied by a large number of persons, on foot, horseback, and in vehicles, and took passage in the wagons waiting for them beyond the outskirts of the town. Here the parting cheers were given with a right good will.

These are solemn times indeed, when we are called upon to bid adieu to relatives and friends, who have exchanged the farm, the workshop, and other peaceable vocations in life for the tented field, there to encounter privations in various ways, and perhaps meet disease and death in its most hideous forms. But the enemy is at the door, and we must prepare to give him a proper reception, aside from other considerations. "Liberty or Death" seems to be deeply inscribed in the Southern heart, and it is meet that it should be so.

May the God of battles extend his protecting hand over the heads of the members of the "Forsyth Southrons," and permit them all to return safely to their respective homes and firesides.

The Salem Brass Band accompanied the "Southrons" as far as Kernersville, where they were hospitably entertained. Some of the company dined at Mr. Stockton's, one mile this side of the village, and the others were divided out among the Messrs. Kerner, Henly, Davis, Hester and others.

The "Southrons" departed from Kernersville in fine spirits.

THE LEGISLATURE.—It will be remembered that the late extra session of the Legislature adjourned to meet on the 25th inst., Tuesday last. A proposition to annul and abrogate the present Legislature, in Convention, was modified by an amendment offered so as only to annul the Resolution of the General Assembly under which that body was to convene again on the 25th, which was adopted by some 8 or 10 majority, on second reading. On the third reading it was defeated, and the original ordinance offered by Mr. Reid, of Rockingham, declaring the adjourned session to meet on the 25th to be a *regular* session, at which the State was to be redistricted into Congressional Districts, Confederate Congress Senators elected, and such other business transacted as would devolve upon the first *regular* session of the Legislature after the adoption of the Confederate State Constitution, as provided for by that instrument. And finally the Convention reconsidered its previous action and prorogued the Legislature until the 15th of August next. That is, the Legislature will not meet on the 25th of July, but on the 15th of August.

Our humble opinion is that, as the members constituting the present General Assembly were not elected in view of the present state of affairs, a new election by the people should have been called for a *regular* session.—The last regular session adjourned *sine die*, and there would have been ample time for a new election, which would have given the People an opportunity to re-elect the old members or elect new ones in their place. It strikes us such a proceeding would have been a little more consistent and proper withal, and no "shuffling" in the case. There seems to be an awful *fear of the people* among some politicians, great and small, and we wish our readers to remember this.

United States Senators are to be elected and the State re-districted,—hence this extraordinary move in Convention declaring an *extra* session a *regular* session of the Legislature, for fear the *vox populi* at the ballot box might change the political complexion of the General Assembly, and bother the calculation of certain *politicians!*

It is proposed to make the Yankee prisoners which may be taken during the war, make shoes, and perform other labor in the place of the negroes they have stolen.

COL. MAGRUDER.—The Virginia papers propose that this gallant officer be made a Brigadier General, for his recent services at Bethel Church. He no doubt deserves the honor.

MARYLAND.—Strong indications are given of increasing sympathy with the South in this State.—Men, arms, provisions, &c., are being thrown into Virginia in every possible way.

The Charleston Mercury says, the ten Confederate States will soon be ready to furnish, if necessary, one hundred million of dollars, and five hundred thousand fighting men. No one doubts the result of the war.

Flag Presentation at Winston.

On Saturday evening last about 7 o'clock, we learn, Miss Mattie Gray, in the name of the ladies of Winston, presented the "Forsyth Southrons," (the third Company) with a very handsome flag, accompanied with an address, as appears below. Capt. Miller responded to the address in terms which we have heard highly spoken of. Rev. N. Fletcher Reed also delivered a brief but eloquent and pertinent address on the occasion. The Salem Brass Band was present and enlivened the scene with its patriotic music. Every thing passed off very well; and we hope soon to announce a similar ceremony in honor of the 4th and 5th Forsyth Companies.

ADDRESS.

FORSYTH SOUTHRONS:

Unworthy as I am to represent the patriotic feelings which swell the hearts of my Southern sisters, yet I am chosen, in behalf of the ladies of Winston, to be the deliverer of this ensign to you, and with it our prayers for you as the defenders of our rights, our homes, our all. Unlike other flags that you have been wont to look upon, it is decked with only fifteen stars.

The old "Stars and Stripes," that formerly caused our breasts to throb with such feelings of patriotism, now no longer moves our hearts but to indignation. Insulted, oppressed and invaded, a number of our Southern States have estranged themselves from the old Federal Government, and side by side in "conscious pride" the brave sons of the sunny South are doing battle in freedom's holy cause.

Just beyond the borders of our own loved State, on Virginia's honored soil, where repose the bones of our beloved Washington, the camp-fires of the vandal hordes of the North now gleam, and threaten destruction and utter annihilation.

But, with stout hearts and a firm reliance on the Almighty, and headed by such patriots and soldiers as Davis, Lee, Beauregard, and our own noble Hill, and with such a determination as is inscribed on your banner, "WE'LL LIVE FREE, OR DIE BRAVE," the groans of the vanquished usurpers of liberty will soon announce the recognition of our Independence, and the shouts of victory will soon ring long and loud throughout this glorious land of "Dixie."

Believing that wherever glory awaits that there this Flag will be found, "we pray for your return. But we speed you onward now."

CAMP NEAR DANVILLE,
June 19th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am happy to inform you that the "Grays," "Rifles," and Capt. Leach's Company reached Danville to-day at 12 o'clock, and we are now in camp about one mile from town. The men stood the journey very well and all arrived here safe and in good spirits except one, viz: Jno. Smith, who, when we reached Kernersville, was too sick to travel further and we left him there with his friends. We expect two Companies from Stokes and one from Yadkin here to-morrow.

Yours, &c.,
R. W. WHARTON.

P. S.—We were very hospitably received and entertained at Kernersville.

We received another letter signed by two of our young friends, dated a day later than the preceding one, but have only room for the concluding portion:

"Ladies of Salem! ye who presented the flag to our company, may rest assured that its motto shall never be disgraced. "The Old North State Forever," shall be our watch-word to the last; and if but one man survives, he will return the flag, as pure and as honorable as when you presented it to us.

We are all in good spirits, and hope to keep so. Salem has turned out men that intend to sustain the honor of Forsyth."

THE STATE CONVENTION.—Since our last the Convention refused to annul or abolish the General Assembly which was to meet on the 25th June, but prorogued it until the 15th of August.

A warm discussion took place in regard to the seizure by the Military Board of a machine invented by Mr. Wm. Lee, a mechanic of Raleigh, for making percussion caps. Mr. Lee refused to sell it, and it was seized. This was complained of as an act of despotic power, by by Messrs. Badger, Holden, and Rayner, and defended by Mrs. Winslow, Spruill, and Venable.

[We believe another machine was finally procured for the State and Mr. Lee's property returned to him.]

Mr. Williams presented a resolution construing the suspension of Common School during the war.

The resolution concerning the reduction of the salaries of military officers, was laid on the table.—Defeated.

The resolution to amend the Constitution so as to limit the Legislature in the issue of bills of credit, was laid on the table for the present.

The Convention resolved to adjourn on Wednesday last, to meet again on the 3d Monday or Nov., unless sooner called together.

THE PRESSURE IN CINCINNATI.—The depreciation in the value of real estate in Cincinnati is said to be unprecedented. Houses which would sell for $4,000 a year ago, would not bring $700 a few days since.

The *Gazette* (black republican) gives a gloomy account of things in Cincinnati, winding up as follows:

"It is no uncommon occurrence to hear a merchant, pork-packer, or general business man, say he would willingly give $20,000 to $30,000 to be placed just where he was before the commencement of the civil war."

LATE WAR NEWS.

RIDDLED AGAIN.

Returning soldiers who have had enough of war, arrived at Baltimore from Old Point Tuesday morning. They state that the Harriet Lane reached Newport News point on Monday afternoon, from a reconnoisance and an engagement. One of her wheel-houses was totally destroyed, and she had three shots through her hull. She was accompanied by a small side wheel steamer, which also had a shot through her hull.

MEMPHIS, June 21.

A reliable gentleman from St. Louis says that Lyons was defeated at Boonville. Three hundred Federalists were killed and 700 taken prisoners, Lyons included. Six cannon and several hundred stands of arms were also captured. The steamer Iatan was sunk, on board of which two hundred Federalists were killed and wounded.

[We give the above as rumor which needs confirmation.]

Another report is that he engaged the State troops, completely routing them, and that Gov. Jackson fled ignominiously. It would appear, however, that the Southerners in Western Missouri have been largely reinforced, and are beginning to make good headway against the invaders.

From private letters received here from reliable sources in Alexandria, the mortality among the invaders at that place from dysentery and similar diseases, average very nearly twenty a day. As the weather becomes more sultry and the work of these scoundrels waxes hotter, our climate will be very nearly as effectual as our bullets. A refugee, just from Washington, states that there are 40,000 Federal troops there. Many of them are very much dissatisfied.

Letter from Manassas Gap, to Rich. Disp.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Jura, from Liverpool, with dates to the 6th inst., has arrived. Her news is not very important, as far as relates to American affairs, inasmuch as it has been already announced. It amounts simply to the fact that the British Government will not permit privateers or armed vessels to carry prizes into English ports, which, they say, is done to effect the strictest neutrality. Mr. Leddell suggested that this is at variance with former practice.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool, has arrived with advices to the 8th inst.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 8.—The sales to-day were 8,000 bales, of which speculatom and exporters took 1000. The market closed dull.

The Queen's counsel has decided that the forbidding of armed vessels bringing prizes into British ports, is no violation of the law of nations.

Mr. Gregory, in the House of Commons, consented to urgent appeals, and postponed his motion to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

Garibaldi and the Pope are sick.

The Maryland Legislature has instructed its Senators to vote for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

THE REACTION.—There are unmistakable evidences of a strong reaction against the war in the North. The utter prostration of business in the cities, of commerce, and the closing up of factories is telling powerfully upon the people. The Northwest is evidently disgruntled at being cut off from Southern markets.

ARMY WAGONS DESTROYED.—The extensive wagon factory of Messrs. Boggs & Rowland, in Philadelphia, was burnt Thursday night. The firm were engaged in filling a large contract for army wagons. The buildings were fired in three places, as is supposed by an emissary of the enemy.

BREAD OR BLOOD.—A paper in New York says openly, and without a word of condemnation: "We believe that a movement of the same kind is contemplated by the workmen in this city. They are about tired of waiting. They have expected peace and a revival of business; but if war comes they can endure their sufferings no longer, and when the time arrives, leaders will be found, as in all social uprisings, in their own ranks.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE—WAR POLICY.—WASHINGTON, June 17.—President Lincoln is employed on his message to the Federal Congress, which meets on the 4th of July. It is stated that he strongly favors the present war and will call for a large additional force, to be entered as a reserve and be ordered to Washington.

PRESBYTERIANS.—In consequence of the unfriendly action to the South, of the late O. S. Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia, a call has been made to the Presbyterians of the South to assemble in Richmond, Va., on the 24th of July next, to take action for the formation of a General Assembly in the South.

☞ We are requested to announce Robert F. Linville, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Forsyth.

☞ We have been authorized to announce George V. Culp, as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Forsyth.

DIED.

In Winston, on Tuesday night, at his residence, Mr. HARMAN MILLER, proprietor of "Miller's Hotel."

At his residence in Old Town, suddenly, on Sunday last, Mr. JOHN SPACH, an aged and respectable citizen.

Another Engagement.

THE ENEMY AGAIN ROUTED.

GORDONSVILLE, VA., June 21.—An engagement took place at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., between two companies of the Third Tennessee Regiment and two companies of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, under Col. Vaughan, of the Tennessee Volunteers, and about two hundred and fifty of the enemy, at New Creek Depot, eighteen miles west of Cumberland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The enemy fired a few random shots, then broke and fled. One man was wounded on our side. The enemy's loss is not accurately known, but several were killed.

Our troops captured two guns and a stand of colors.

FURTHER DETAILS.

We have ascertained, through the courtesy of Mr. D. G. Duncan, the following additional particulars of this affair:

Col. A. P. Hill, commanding the Brigade, whose headquarters are at Camp Davis, Romney, ordered, on the night of the 18th, Col. J. C. Vaughn, of the third Tennessee Reg't, to proceed to the line of the enemy at New Creek Depot, eighteen miles West of Cumberland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with two companies of the 18th Regiment of Va. Volunteers, commanded by Captains Crittenden and White, and two companies of the 3rd Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Captains Dillard and Mathis, to disperse the Federal forces there collected.

The march of 38 miles was made between 8 P. M. and 12 A. M. next day. The enemy was found, posted in some strength, with two pieces of artillery, but had no pickets out. At 5 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 19th, after reconnoitering, the order to charge was given by Col. Vaughn, and was gallantly executed in good order, but with great enthusiasm.—As our forces appeared in sight, at a distance of 400 yards, the enemy broke and fled in all directions, firing a few random shots as they ran, one of which entered the arm of Private Smith, of Capt. Dillard's company, which was in advance, wounding him slightly.

The enemy did not wait to fire their artillery, which Col. Vaughn's command captured, finding them still loaded, but spiked.

Col. Vaughn states, in his official report, that his men were all eagerness to engage the enemy when the order to charge was given, and rushed forward with the utmost enthusiasm, wading the river to their waists. The enemy's loss was not known, but several were seen to fall. No prisoners were taken, owing to the start the enemy had, and Col. V. having left in the rear all the horses belonging to his command.

The position occupied by the Federal troops was on the North bank of the Potomac, at the 21st bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Col. Vaughan burned the bridge before returning to Romney, taking with him the two guns and stand of colors.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

GORDONSVILLE, June 21.—Gen. Cadwallader commanded the Federal troops approaching Harper's Ferry. He has retired beyond Hagerstown, and Harper's Ferry is again held by our troops, consisting of 400 to 500 Marylanders.

Gen. Johnston is at Winchester.

Two prisoners of war, taken at Williamsport, will go to Richmond to-day. One is Lieut. Col. Bowman, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment; the other Maj. Chase, connected with the Adjutant's Department, same Regiment. They are under charge of Colonel Thomas, of the Maryland Volunteers, who carries the official report of the engagement at New Creek Depot.

Winchester now commands the whole Valley as a strategic position.

Gen. Johnston's movement from Harper's Ferry toward Martinsburg to meet the enemy, instead of being a retreat was an advance upon the enemy, who were approaching by Williamsport and Martinsburg. Gen. Johnston's march was North. He also sent a detachment to Romney, thus checkmating the Federal advance in both directions.

The Valley may now be considered safe.

THE OPPOSING FORCES NEAR WINCHESTER — TWENTY-THREE MORE YANKEES KILLED.

We learn from Capt. M. E. Price, the master of transportation, and employed in removing the machinery from Harper's Ferry, who arrived at Richmond last evening, that within an area of ten miles of Williamsport there are twenty thousand of the enemy. Some estimate the number at or over thirty thousand. Among them there are between four and five hundred citizens of Berkely county. The rest are from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and some from Alleghany county, Maryland. The bulk of the army is at Williamsport. We have about fourteen thousand volunteer troops in the neighborhood, that is to say, about ten thousand within four miles of Winchester, 2,000, advanced guard, six miles from Martinsburg, and 2,000 in Hampshire county, watching the movements of McClellan.

Col. McDonald left Winchester last night with 450 mounted rangers. The militia is all called out in Rockingham, Augusta, Shenandoah, Frederick, Clarke, Jefferson, Berkely, Morgan and Hampshire, and were moving last night and this morning, in immense force, to join the main body of the army at Winchester. Every man that could get a gun was moving.

All the property, consisting of stock, wagons, grain, provisions, household goods and servants, was taken on Tuesday by the Federal troops from Dr. Allen C. Hammond, C. C. Cunningham, James Cunningham and Wm. Crosswell.

Col. J. B. Hoge, with 130 mounted rangers, killed 23 Yankees, and brought their scalps to the Quartermaster. He routed the rest and drove them across the Potomac.

Rich. Examiner of Friday.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 12.—The heat continues extremely oppressive. Yesterday while the Michigan regiment was marching to its encampment, 2 miles north of Georgetown, some 75 dropped in the ranks from exhaustion. Nine of their number are expected to die.

STATE ITEMS.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.—The following officers were elected by the Sixth Regiment of Volunteers in this City on Monday last:

Colonel, Stephen Lee, of Buncombe;
Lieut. Col., R. G. A. Love, of Haywood;
Major, Capt. Briggs, of Gaston.

Raleigh Standard.

We learn that Adjutant General Hoke was a candidate for Colonel, and was beaten by Col. Lee, who is the father of Lieut. Col. Lee of Col. Hill's First Regiment.—*Fay. Ob.*

THE ARSENAL.—A vast amount of Machinery, and many artisans, (something like 100 we believe, many with their families,) from Harper's Ferry, have arrived in Fayetteville.

The machinery is, we understand, that necessary for the manufacture of Minnie rifles, bayonets, moulds, &c. It is said that 150 rifles per month can be made. The musket machinery is retained in Richmond.—*Ob.*

THE STAY LAW.—We see it stated that Mr. Biggs, in some remarks made in Convention a few days ago, said that the Supreme Court now in session has pronounced the Stay Law of the last Legislature unconstitutional.—*Ob.*

FLAG OF N. C.—The flag agreed upon for this State is an exceedingly beautiful one. The colors are a red field with a single star in the centre. On the upper extreme is the inscription, "May 20, 1775," and at the lower "May 20, 1861." There are two bars, one of blue and the other of white.

GOV. ELLIS.—In much feebleness, Gov. Ellis left Raleigh on Friday last, on a special train en route for the Red Sulphur Springs in Virginia. We learn he entertains strong hopes of being restored to health by the visit.

ROCKINGHAM INVINCIBLES.—The Rockingham Invincibles have been attached to the 11th Regiment, which is ordered to rendezvous at Danville. Capt. John H. Boyd; 1st Lieut. A. J. Boyd; 2nd Lieut. J. McCalhan; 3rd Lieut. D. McAlloy; Orderly Sergeant J. T. McKallipp.—*Greens. Patriot.*

COURT OF CLAIMS.—Our readers will remember that the Convention established a Court of Claims, to decide upon all claims of individuals, corporations and counties, for expenditures in providing for and equipping Volunteers. We learn that Messrs. B. F. Moore, Raleigh; Samuel F. Phillips, Chapel Hill, and P. H. Winston, Jr., of Bertie, have been appointed Judges of this Court.—*Patriot.*

HIGH PRICES.—The Salisbury Watchman says:—

"We have just seen specimens of the cartridge boxes now being made for the State, under a contract recently made with a gentleman in Davidson County, and we regret to learn that our State is to pay a good deal more for the work than it is worth, or more than it could have been done for."

Commenting on this the Watchman says:

"There is no justic in letting contracts at a rate which will allow the contractor to sub-let at less than half the price he is to receive from the State. That is the system under which the old Government of the U. S. grew so corrupt as that Washington city fairly stunk in the nostrils of every honest man; and we have no idea that our State or Confederate authorities will in this the very dawn of our new organization, knowingly tolerate the abuses under which that Government chafed, disgusted and shamed the people."

EX-GOV. A. G. BROWN, of Miss., is commanding a company called the "Brown Rebels."

TOWN AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONERS' HALL, June 4th.—Board met, Mayor presiding. Messrs. Bein, Martin and Patterson absent. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The Committee heretofore appointed on Mr. Patterson's sidewalk reported favorably, and the desired alterations were permitted.

An application from Mr. —— Beard to have his poll and road tax remitted owing to his inability to labor from injuries received on his arms was considered, and it being ascertained that he was not 21 years of age, his poll tax was remitted, but the road tax confirmed.

Owing to the changes made by the Legislature in the organization of the Militia of the State, Capt. Plohl of the Fire Company, wished to be informed if the Board expected him to retain and call out his company as heretofore. The Board instructs him to get proper legal advice in the matter and act accordingly.

The Mayor gave information that the Temperance Hall would be ready in a few days to be occupied by the Board as a place of meeting, &c., at a yearly rent of $30, which the Board accepted and ordered the furniture, &c., to be moved in as soon as the present occupants move theirs.

On motion of Dr. Keehln, a committee was appointed to erect a building on the Commissioners lot of size sufficient to contain the Calaboose and also room for the tools, lamps, &c., belonging to the corporation. The Committee was instructed to procure good timber and plank, &c. The exact size was left discretionary with the Committee. The Mayor appointed Messrs. Keehln and Siewers said Committee.

Mr. Mickey presented a petition of Mr. Fries to alter the course of the gutter now running across Main Street, down through his lots. He proposes to run the same along the East side of said Street North, till it intersects a gutter running North of his lots; which alteration he proposes to effect at his own expense. Action on this matter was postponed to the next meeting of the Board.

The Mayor presented Mr. Crist's bill for rent of Hall to July 1st, amounting to $30, which was ordered to be paid.

The Committee heretofore appointed to revise the Bylaws and Ordinances were excused from serving, and the Secretary appointed to do the same for a reasonable compensation.—Whereupon the Board adjourned.

WAR NEWS!

WAR RUMORS AND FACTS.

On Tuesday last, Col. Gregg, with South Carolina and Virginia troops started on a reconnoitering expedition to Great Falls, on the Potomac. They remained at Dranesville on Sunday night. On Monday, with a troop of Cavalry, he passed down the Potomac some miles and returned to Dranesville, formed his command into a column, and marched to Vienna, tore up the track of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampton Railroad, and started back to Dranesville. In a short time he heard the whistle of the train, and immediately returned. Perceiving Lincoln troops on the train, he made ready. As the train stopped, his artillery fired, scattering consternation and dismay among them, killing and wounding some and putting them to flight. They were pursued, but could not be overtaken. They left six dead on the field. Our troops burnt the cars and captured some munitions of war.

It is rumored that the Lincoln troops have evacuated Newport News. Mr. S. Pryor, of the Charles City troops, who with two others, were reconnoitering near that place, came suddenly upon twenty of the Federal troops. They fired on them, killig three, as they snpposed. Mr. Pryor received a wound of which he died in six hours.

It is confidently expected that a bloody contest will take place near Alexandria in a short time. Gen. Beauregard was advancing towards that place. Fairfax Court House has been reinforced.

Harper's Ferry had been certainly evacuated. Gen. Johnson's whereabouts not accurately known.

At Fortress Monroe a correspondent says they have no information of the movements of Southern troops.

Gen. H. A. Wise is moving westward to oppose McClelland's advance. The Southern pickets are again oppoaite Williamsport. The Southerners burnt 70 locomotives.

Fortress Monroe is in reality invested, except by sea—no ingress or egress being safe, and movements impossible.

At Fortress Monroe, Gen. Butler asks for 15,000 additional troops.

There are indications that the Missourians intend to fight. It is said Gov. Jackson will make his first stand at Boonville.

Rumors are current that the Convention will be called together immediately.

The State Treasurer, after a brief arrest, has been released.

Ben. McCullough is reported at Fort Smith with 10,000 troops. He is also reported in Benton county, Arkansas, with 5,000.

Twelve Illinois Regiments are stationed within 2 hour's march of St. Louis.

Two thousand State troops are stationed at Boonville.

The secessionists have full sway on both sides of the Missouri river, from Boonville, and are well prepared for a fight.

A skirmish near Independence is reported in which the Federalists were worsted.

Federal troops are moving west from various points.

The patriots are burning railroad bridges.

The privateer schooner Savannah of Charleston has been taken by the U. S. brig Perry and sent to New York. Her crew, consisting of 30 men will be sent there for trial as pirates, and it is believed they will be hung. The South will retaliate severely.

It is reported that sharp-shooters about Alexandria have killed about 70 of Lincoln's troops. The same game will be played about Hampton.

The Lincoln troops marched into Rodney, Va., where we had no troops, and that they call a victory.

ONE OF THE HORRORS OF BATTLE.

We learn that on Thursday last, two of the dead bodies of Lincoln's men were found in the woods in the neighborhood of the Bethel battle ground, in a state of decomposition. They were traced out by means of the buzzards hovering over the spot. One of the corpses had in his haversack a quarter of baked shoat. It is supposed they had crawled away from the scene of battle after being wounded, and died on the spot on which they were discovered. From their uniforms it is presumed they were members of the Zouave regiment.

It is said that all along the road from Bethel to Hampton a most intolerable stench prevails, and that from the appearance of the buzzards circling round about, there must be numbers of putrifying carcasses in the woods.

Norfolk Day Book.

MISSOURI PREPARING TO RESIST LINCOLN.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Governor Jackson has issued the following proclamation:

"Outrages of an unlooked for and unparalleled character have been inflicted on the peace and dignity of this commonwealth, and upon the rights and liberties of its people, by wicked and unprincipled men, professing to act under the authority of the Federal Government. The solemn enactments of your Legislature have been nullified, your volunteer soldiers have been arrested, commerce with our sister States suppressed, trade with your own fellow-citizens made subject to the harassing control of armed soldiers, peaceful citizens imprisoned without warrant, unoffending and defenceless men, women and children ruthlessly shot down and murdered, and unbearable indignities heaped upon your State and yourselves. To all this you have submitted with a patriotic forbearance which has only encouraged more daring usurpations. My object has been to preserve peace and avert war from our borders. With that view, Gen. Price made an arrangement with Gen. Harney. The State Government has faithfully adhered to this agreement, while the Federal Government has manifested its disapprobation by the dismissal of Gen. Harney, and has commenced proceedings utterly hostile to the agreement. Waiving the dignity of Missouri, I solicited an interview with Gen. Lyons, the successor of Gen. Harney, and to him made propositions which were more honorable to the Federal Government than to Missouri, that if the Federalists would withdraw, I would pledge myself to disband the militia, and that all citizens, regardless of their political opinions, would unite to repress insurrection and maintain a strict neutrality. If necessary to carry out these pledges, I would call the assistance of the Federal authorities. Nothing but a desire to avert the horrors of civil war could have induced me to make such humiliating propositions. These propositions were rejected, and I now call for 50,000 militia to repel the invaders."

The Missourians are concentrating at Jefferson City from all quarters.

W. O. Barrett, a brother of the late member of Congress from this District has been arrested on a charge of treason. Other prominent citizens are implicated. The federal troops are being distributed through the State. Three steamers are now at the arsenal, taking on board troops destined for Jefferson City. The bridge over the Osage river, on the Pacific Railroad, eight miles south-east of Jefferson City has been burnt.

Brig. Gen. Hill.

The military authorities of the State have promoted Col. D. H. Hill, the brave and able commander of the 1st N. C. Regiment of Volunteers in Virginia, to the rank of Brigadier General for his gallantry and skill in the battle at Bethel Church, Va, to take effect from the 10th of June, 1861. Honor conferred on one so deserving meets with universal approbation.

The Petersburg Express contains the following sketch of Col. Hill:

COL. D. H. HILL.—This able and distinguished officer, the gallant and skillful commander of the First Regiment of North-Carolina Volunteers, which fought so bravely in the recent battle at Bethel Church, is destined to win enviable laurels in the present great struggle. If we are permitted to judge his future by the past, we certainly must accord to him great renown, for surely no man ever laid a stronger basis for a great and brilliant reputation.—Graduating at West Point with honor when about the age of twenty-two, he entered the U. S. Army and remained in it until after the close of the Mexican War. He was in the army under General Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and greatly distinguished himself in some of the hard fought battles of that campaign. At the storming of Chapultepec he was the second man on the American side that mounted the ramparts. For his meritorious services in this war he was promoted to the rank of Major, which he afterwards resigned to accept the chair of Mathematics in Davidson College, N. C.

He discharged the duties of his new position with great zeal and fidelity. Notwithstanding the arduous labors that now devolved on him, he found time to write and have published a large work on Algebra, which was favorably received. This work excited some remarks at the time, on account of the intense Southern spirit which breathes in some of its problems.

In 1858, when the North Carolina Military Institute was established at Charlotte, Col. Hill was appointed to the first place in its Faculty, and devoted himself with his accustomed energy and ability to the instruction of young soldiers for the Old North State.

Upon the commencement of hostilities between Abraham Lincoln and the Confederate States, he was appointed by Governor Ellis to the command of the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh. When the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers was organized, he was almost unanimously elected its Colonel.

Col. Hill has not devoted all his talents and genius to military science. He is the author of two Theological works, viz; "The Sermon on the Mount," and "The Crucifixion." These works were published two or three years ago by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and were well received in the Christian literary world. Col. Hill is a truly Christian man, and if we mistake not, is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte.

In person, Col. Hill is about the medium height and well proportioned. He has dark eyes and hair, which is becoming slightly tinged with grey. He is about forty-two years old, has a serious military bearing, and is a very rigid disciplinarian.

Characteristic Anecdote of Wilson's Zouaves.—A correspondent tells this rather adamantine story:

The other day a Methodist clergyman went to exhort them. Billy Wilson drew his men up and called "attention!" The parson then gave them a very edifying and appropriate discourse, to which, in obedience to the Colonel's commands, they listened attentively. When the parson had finished, Billy gave the "boys" a short talk, somewhat in this wise: "Boys, I want you to remember what the minister has told you. It is all for your own good; take his advice, and follow it; for there is no knowing but what in less than six months every d——d one of you will be in h—l!" Here a voice from the ranks called out, "Three cheers for h—l!" and they were given with a will. The pastor, astonished and angry, asked what it meant. "Oh!" said Billy, "the boys don't know much about Scripture. They think h—l is somewhere between Montgomery and New Orleans, and they are d——d anxious to get down in that neighborhood!"

AN ACT,

TO PROVIDE FOR THE TIME WHEN VOLUNTEERS SHALL RECEIVE PAY FOR THEIR SERVICES.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all cases in which any company of volunteers may have been or may hereafter be enlisted and organized under the proclamation of his Excellency, the Governor, and shall have been tendered to the Governor, the said volunteers shall receive, from and after they have been so tendered and accepted by the Governor, the same pay and rations, both the officers and privates, as are received by volunteers after they have been mustered and received into the service of the State, and that hereafter the expenses incurred by them in organizing, and in their transportation, previous to their being mustered and received into service shall be refunded, whether the same shall be incurred by the commanding officer of the company, counties, corporations, or individuals. Provided, however, That proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Governor, of the amount they expended, and that the same was necessary and proper for the volunteers aforesaid.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall have the power to draw upon the Treasury for the sum necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 11th day of May, A. D., 1861.

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.
HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

Col. HILL'S OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE BATTLE OF BETHEL CHURCH.

Hon. J. W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina.

Sir: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from the Colonel commanding, I marched on the 6th inst., with my regiment and four pieces of Maj. Randolph's battery from Yorktown, on the Hampton road, to the Bethel church, nine miles from Hampton.

We reached there after dark, on a wet night and slept without tents. Early on the morning of the 7th, I made a reconnoissance of the ground previous to fortifying. I found a branch of Back River in our front and encircling our right flank. On our left was a dense and almost impassable wood, except about 150 yards of old field. The breadth of the road, a thick wood, and a narrow cultivated field covered our rear. The nature of the ground determined me to make an enclosed work, and I had the invaluable aid of Lt. Col. Lee, of my regiment, in its plan and construction.—Our position had the inherent defect of being commanded by an immense field in front of it, upon which the masses of the enemy might be readily deployed. Presuming an attempt would be made to carry the bridge across the stream, a battery was made for its especial protection, and Major Randolph placed his guns so as to sweep all the approaches to it. The occupation of two commanding eminences beyond the creek and on our right, would have greatly strengthened our position, but our force was too weak to admit of the occupation of more than one of them. A battery was laid out on it for one of Randolph's Howitzers.—We had only 25 spades, 6 axes and three picks, but these were busily plied all day and night of the 7th, and all day on the 8th. On the afternoon of the 8th, I learned that a marauding party of the enemy was in a few miles of us. I called for a party of 34 men to drive them back.—Lieut. Roberts of F company of my regiment promptly responded, and in five minutes his command was en route. I detached Maj. Randolph with one howitzer to join him, and Lieut. Col. Lee, 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, requested and was granted permission to take command of the whole. After a march of five miles, they came across the marauders busy over the spoils of a plundered house. A shell soon put the plunderers to flight and they were chased over New Market Bridge, where our little force was limited in consequence of the presence of a considerable body on the other side. Lieut. Col. Lee brought in one prisoner. How many of the enemy were killed and wounded is not known. None of our command was hurt. Soon after Lieut. Col. Lee left, a citizen came dashing in with the information that 75 marauders were on the Back River road. I called for Capt. McDowell's Company, E of 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, and in three minutes it was in hot pursuit. Lieut West of the Howitzer Batallion with one piece was detached to join them, and Maj. Lane, of my regiment, volunteered to assume the command of the whole. After a weary march, they encountered, dispersed and chased the wretches over New Market bridge—this being the second race over the New Market course, on the same day, in both of which the Yankees reached the goal first. Maj. Lane brought in one prisoner. Reliable citizens reported that two cart loads and one buggy load of wounded were brought into Hampton. We had not a single man killed or wounded. Col. Magruder came up that evening and assumed command.

On Sunday the ninth, fresh supply of tools enabled us to put more men to work, and when not engaged in religious duties, the men worked vigorously on the entrenchments. We were aroused at 3 o'clock on Monday morning, for a general advance upon the enemy, and marched 3½ miles, when we learned that the foe in large force was within a few hundred yards of us. We fell back hastily upon our entrenchments and awaited the arrival of our invaders. Lieut. Col. Stewart, of 3rd Va. Regiment, having joined us with some 180 men, was stationed on the hill on the extreme right beyond the creek, and company G of my Regiment was also thrown over the stream to protect the Howitzer, under Capt. Brown. Captain Bridgers of company A, 1st N. C. regiment, took post in the dense wood beyond and to the left of the bridge. Maj. Montague, with three companies of his battallion, was ordered up from the rear and took post on our right, beginning at the Church and extending along the entire front on that side. This fine body of men, and the gallant command of Lieut. Col. Stewart, worked with great rapidity, and in an hour had constructed temporary shelters against the enemy's fire. Just at 9 o'clock, A. M., the heavy columns of the enemy were seen approaching rapidly and in good order, but when Randolph opened upon them at 9½ their organization was completely broken up. The enemy promptly replied with his Artillery, firing briskly and wildly, and made an attempt at deployment on our right of the road, under cover of some houses and a paling. They were however promptly driven back by our Artilery, a Va. company, (Life Guard) and companies B. C. and G of my regiment. *The enemy made no deployment within musketry range during the day except under cover of woods, fences, or paling.* Under coverof the trees, he moved a strong column to an old ford some ¾ of a mile below where I had placed a picket of some forty men. Col. Magruder sent Capt. Worth's company of Montague's command, with one Howitzer under Sergeant Crane, to drive back this column, which was done by a single shot from the Howitzer. Before this, a priming wire had been broken in the vent of the Howitzer commanded by Capt Brown, and rendered it useless. A force estimated at 1500 was now attempting to outflank us and get in the rear of Lieut. Col. Stewar't small command. He was accordingly directed to fall back and the whole of our advanced troops were withdrawn.—At this critical moment I directed Lieut. Col. Lee to call Captain Bridgers out of the swamp and order him to occupy the nearest advanced work, and I ordered Capt. Ross, Comp. C, 1st Regiment N.C.Vol., to the support of Lieut. Col. Stewart. These two captains with their companies, crossed over to Randolph's battery under a most heavy fire, in the most gallant manner. As Lieut. Col. Stewart had withdrawn, Capt Ross was detained at the church near Randolph's Battery. Capt. Bridgers, however, crossed over and drove the Zouaves out of the advanced Howitzer battery and reoccupied it. It is impossible to overestimate this service. It decided the action in our favor. In obedience to orders from Col. Magruder, Lieut. Col. Stewart rushed back, in spite of the presence of a foe ten times his superior in numbers, resumed in the most heroic manner possession of his entrenchments. A fresh howitzer was carried across and placed in the battery, and Capt. Avery of Comp. G, was directed to defend it at all hazards. We were now as secure as at the beginning of the fight, and as yet no man killed. The enemy finding himself foiled on our right flank, next made his final demonstration on our left. A strong column supposed to consist of volunteers from different regiments and under command of Capt. Winthrop, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Butler, crossed over the creek and appeared at the angle on our left. Those in advance had put on our distinctive badge of a white band around the cap, and they cried out repeatedly "don't fire." This ruse was practiced to enable the whole column to get over the creek and form in good order. They now began to cheer most lustily thinking that our work was open at the gorge and that they could get in by a sudden rush. Companies B and C, however soon dispelled the illusion by a cool, deliberate and well directed fire. Col. Magruder sent over portions of G, C and N companies of my regiment to our support. And now began as cool firing on our side as was ever witnessed. The three field officers of the regiment were present, and but few shots were fired without their permission, the men repeatedly saying "may I fire, I think I can bring him."—They were all in high glee and seemed to enjoy it as much as boys do rabbit shooting. Capt. Winthrop, while most gallantly urging on his men was shot through the heart, when all rushed back with the utmost precipitation. So far as my observation extends, he was the only one of the enemy who exhibited even an approximation to courage during the whole day. The fight at the angle lasted but twenty minutes; it completely discouraged the enemy and he made no further effort at assault. The house in front, which had served as a hiding place for the enemy, was now fired by a shell from a Howitzer, and the out houses and palings were soon in a blaze, as all shelter was now taken from him, the enemy called in his troops and started back for Hampton. As he had left sharp shooters behind him in the woods on our left, the dragoons could not advance until Capt. Hoke of Company K, 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers, had thoroughly explored them. When he gave the assurance of the wood being clear, Capt. Douthat, with some 100 Dragoons pursued. The enemy, in his haste, threw away hundreds of canteens, haversacks, overcoats, &c., even the dead were thrown out of the wagons. The pursuit soon became a chase and for a third time the enemy won the race over the New Market course.—The bridge was torn up behind him and our dragoons returned to camp.

There were not quite 800 of my regiment engaged in the fight, and not one half of these drew trigger during the fight. All remained manfully at the post assigned and not a man in the regiment behaved badly. The companies not engaged were as much exposed and rendered equal service with those participating in the fight. They deserve equally the thanks of the country. In fact it is the most trying ordeal to which soldiers can be subjected to receive a fire which their orders forbid them to return. Had a single company left its post, our works would have been exposed; and the constancy and discipline of the unengaged companies cannot be too highly commended.

A detachment of fifteen cadets from the N. C. Military Institute defended the Howitzer under Lt. Hudnal, and acted with great coolness and determination.

I cannot speak in too high terms of my two field officers Lieut. Col. Lee and Maj. Lane. Their services have been of the highest importance since taking the field to the present moment. My thanks are due in an especial manner to Lieut. J. M. Poteat, Adjutant, and Lieut. J. W. Ratchford, aid, both of them Cadets of the N. C. Military Institute at Charlotte. The latter received a contusion in the forehead from a grape shot, which nearly cost him his life.

Capt. Bridgers, Company A; Lieut. Owens, commanding company B; Capt. Rose, company C; Capt. Asbe, company D; Capt. McDowell, company E; Capt. Starr, company F; Capt. Avery, company G; Capt. Hoake, company H; Lieut. Whitaker, commanding company I; and Capt. Hoke, company K; displayed great coolness, judgment and efficiency. Lieut. Gregory is highly spoken of by Maj. Lane for soldiery bearing on the 8th. Lieuts. Cook and McKethan company H. crossed over under a heavy fire to the assistance of the troops attached on the left, so also did Lieut. Cohen, company C. Lieut. Hoke has shown great zeal, energy and judgment as an engineer officer on various occasions.

Corporal Geo. G. Williams, Company A; Henry L. Wyatt, Thomas Fallan, John Thorpe, privates company A; volunteered to burn the house which concealed the enemy. They behaved with great gallantry, Wyatt was killed and the other three were recalled.

Sergeant Thomas J. Stewart, company A. and private Wm. McDonell, company A, reconnoitered the position of the enemy and went far in advance of our troops Private J. W. Potts, of company B; is especially mentioned by his company commander. So are C. L. Wyatt, company C; W. H. McDade, company D; Sergeant J. M. Young, Corporal John Dingler, privates G. H. A. Adams, R. V. Gudger, G. W. Worley, Jno. C. Wright, T. Y. Little, J. F. Jenkins, company E; R. W. Steadman, M. E. Dye, H. E. Benton, J. B. Smith, company F; G. W. Buhman, James C. McRae, company H.

CASUALTIES.

Private Henry L. Wyatt company A; mortally wounded; Lieut. J. W. Ratchford, contusion; privates Council Rodgers, and Chas. Williams company H; wounded severely; S. Patterson, company D, slightly wounded, William White, company K, wounded; Peter Poteet, company G, slightly wounded.

I cannot close this too elaborate report without speaking in the highest terms of admiration of the Howifzer Battalion and its most accomplished commander, Maj. Randolph. He has no superior as an artillerist in any country, and his men displayed the utmost skill and coolness. The left Howitzer under Lieut. Hudnal being nearest my works came under my special notice. The names of those at it are as follows:

Lieut. Hudnell, commanding, wounded; sergeant S. P. Hughes, S. H. Pendleton, R. B. Pleasants, W. M. Caldwell, Geo. W. Hobson, W. M. Carthy, H. C. Shook, wounded; L. W. Timberlake, Geo. P. Hughes, John Worth, D. B. Clark.

Permit me in conclusion to pay a well deserved compliment to the first Regiment N. C. Volunteers. Their patience under trial, perseverance under toil and courage under fire have seldom been surpassed by veteran troops. After working night and day, sometimes without tents and cooking utensils, a murmer has never escaped them to my knowledge. They have done a large portion of the work on the intrenchments at Yorktown, as well as those at Bethel. Had all the Regiments in the field worked with the same spirit, there would not be an assailable point in Virginia. After the battle they shook hands affectionately with the spades calling them clever fellows and good friends. The men are influenced by high moral and religious sentiments; and their conduct has furnished another example of the great truth that he who fears God will ever do his duty to his country.

The Confederates had in all about 1200 men in the action. The enemy had the regiments of Col. Duryee (Zouaves) Col. Carr, Col. Allen, Col. Benedick and Col. Wardrop (Massachusetts) from Old Point Comfort, and five companies of Phelps' Regiment from Newport News. We had never more than 800 actively engaged at any time. The Confederate loss was 11 wounded, of these one mortally. The enemy must have lost some 300. I could not without great disparagement of their courage place their loss at a lower figure. It is inconceivable that 5000 men should make so precipitate a retreat without having sustained at least this much of a reverse.

Let us devoutly thank the living God for his wonderful interposition in our favor and evince our gratitude by the exemplariness of our lives.

D. H. HILL, Col, 1st Reg., N. C. V's.

Gen. Scott's Plan.—Here is something from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune. Our military officers should make a note of it:

"Everything is in the best condition for an advance to Richmond, for which the preparations were making. The approach of Generals Patterson and McClellan's columns, and the concentration of troops from the east would seem to foretell this. Army officers prophecy that the forward movement hence, southerly, and from Fortress Monroe toward Richmond, will begin within a fortnight, and that when once begun, it will not halt until the Rebel Capital is taken. It is believed that the capture will be made before the day fixed for the meeting of the Davis Congress."

A SUGGESTION FOR THE TIMES.—We have received the following communication from a city correspondent.

"A very good coffee can be made, costing only 12½ cents, by mixing one spoonful of coffee with one spoonful of toasted corn meal, boil well, and clear in the usual way. I have used it for two weeks, and several friends visiting my house, say they could not discover any thing peculiar in the taste of my coffee but pronounced it very good. Try it and see if we cannot get along comfortably, even while our ports are blockaded by the would be *King*. I can assure you it is very pleasant though not strong enough to make us drunk."

Denslow's Extract of Roots,

FOR making BEER. One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SECESSION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY—CAPTURE OF THE FORTS AND EXPULSION OF THE ENEMY.

We had the pleasure yesterday of an interview with Mr. John A. Peel, who has just returned from Fort Ouachita, in the Indian Territory. Fort Ouachita, he informs us, and all the other forts in the Territory, were evacuated by the Federal forces before the arrival of the Texas troops under Col. Young. The company to which Mr. Peel belonged, the Dead shot Rangers, from Jefferson, Texas, captured fourteen wagons belonging to Emory's command, which had been left behind. A company from Fannin county also captured several wagons. Emory, finding the Texans in close pursuit of him, threw away guns, ammunition and Government stores into the Ouachita river, first destroying the guns by breaking the locks and taking them to pieces. The enemy left at Fort Ouachita a large quantity of clothing, some provisions and one field piece. At Fort Arbuckle, also they abandoned various Government stores and supplies, most of which were stolen and carried away by the Indians before the Texans got there.

After taking possession of Fort Arbuckle, it was garrisoned by a company of Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians under Capt. McKinney. Fort Ouachita was garrisoned by the Dead-shot Rangers under Capt. Mayberry.

Mr. Peel also informs us that the Chickasaws held a council on the 24th of May, and formally dissolved their connection with the United States Government, and issued a manifesto to the Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees and Seminoles, and to the Reserve Indians, advising them to secede from the old Union, and to petition the Southern Confederacy to be received as a distinct organized Territory, instead of an Indian Territory. The friendly Indians are all in favor of it. They had ordered off all the Yankee missionaries in the country. The Indians also took up two Abolitionists from Northern Texas, one of whom was a preacher, and hung them. The forts were all to be garrisoned in twenty days, in accordance with a treaty made with the Reserve Indian.

Mr. Peel further states, in illustration of the spirit of the Texas troops, that within forty-eight hours after the news came across the Texas border that the Kansas bandit Montgomery was coming down, there were 1,000 men under arms who started immediately to meet him. He says that, instead of there being any Abolitionists in Northern Texas, the people are unanimous for fighting, and all classes, including preachers, were eager for the fray.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

A respected correspondent desires us to state, what pay the Commissary Department of the Army receives from the Treasury of the State. He desires it in order to relieve differences of opinion in his section. We give the salaries fixed by law to each officer.

The Commissary General receives $2,520 per annum. The department here has three assistants of the rank of Captain, each of whom receive $1,680 per annum. How many others of lower rank, we do not know. Besides this, each regiment is entitled to a Commissary, who rank as Lieutenants, at $1200 per annum. At the camps of instruction and the forts and batteries where companies are stationed, we suppose there are Commissaries also.

By the way, since the Commissary General resigned his seat in Convention, we are glad to learn there is an improvement in his department. Our soldiers here, we learn, for the first time, have during the present week been supplied with fresh beef by the State. Heretofore, those brave men, many of whom are too poor to afford it, have had to pay out of their own pockets for all the fresh beef, lamb, mutton or poultry they have consumed.

Ral. Standard.

Pay Your Taxes.

THE citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of taxable property for the year 1860, and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I will attend

At Old Town, on Monday the 15th of July,
" Bethania, on Tuesday the 16th do
" Sides', on Wednesday the 17th do
" Pfafftown, on Thursday the 18th do
" Blackburn's School-house, Friday 19th do
" J. M. Stafford's, on Saturday the 20th do
" M. Stewart's on Monday the 22nd do
" Kernersville, on Tuesday the 23d do
" Adams' on Wednesday the 24th do
" N. Gurley's, on Thursday the 25th do
" Sedge Garden, on Friday the 26th do
" Winston, on Saturday the 27th do

for the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several districts, in said County, their respective taxes; when and where it is expected they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all taxes on or before the first day of October next. The tax is $1 50 on the poll, and 50 cents on the $100 valuation of Land and Town property.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 14, 1861.

TAXES! TAXES!!

I WILL attend at my Office in Winston, on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd days of July next, for the purpose of collecting Taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz:

Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready Made Clothing, Patent Medicines, and Peddlers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the 87th Section of the Revenue Law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective Taxes.

SEC. 87. Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per Schedule B, without having previously received a license, as required, shall, in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use and the other half to the use of the State.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 7th 1861.

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

WE earnestly request all persons indebted to our firm, "to walk up to the Captain's office and settle." Under the operations of an act passed by the Legislature at the late extra session, we cannot coerce payment; but taking it for granted that men ought to be honest, and that all honest men are gentlemen, we ask you to settle your accounts by notes, and to renew notes of long standing. There is no "trick" in this, as the 4th section of the act will show. This renewal will not make old debts collectable. We only wish to know who will settle, taking it for granted that those who will not thus settle, never intend to pay under any circumstances.

H. M. LASH & CO.

May 31, 1861. 6-tf

Take Notice!

THOSE indebted to me will confer a favor by paying up immediately. My books have been placed in the hands of E. A. Vogler, Esq., for settlement.

J. F. SHAFFNER.

Salem, May 31, 1861. 6-tf

North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at April Term, 1861, of Yadkin County Court W. W. Long, Sheriff of said County, returned the following list of Land to be sold for the taxes due thereon:

J. R. Grant,	491 Acres,	tax of 1856, 1857 '58 '59,	$10 00
J. L. Boughton,	300 "	tax 1856 '57 '58	19 91
L. P. Hendrick,	108 "	tax of 1859,	26

Unless the parties above named come forward and pay the taxes aforesaid, and cost of proceedings, their said lands will be sold according to law.

T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.

April Term, 1861. by W. A. Jones, D. C.

May 31—6-5t

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

march 29, 1861. 49-1y

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1861.

Joseph Bilbro, Thomas Newsom,
Mrs. C. E. Beaman, J. P. Nifes,
care of C. Mulford, Hugh Patterson, Rail
J. W. Crews, Road Agent, Salem,
Miss Susan Cornish, Thompson Smith,
Dr. Saunders Fulton, Messrs. Smith & Prather,
E. D. Hampton,
Miss Mary Holston, Benj. Turner,
" Amanda Kane, Mary Ann Watson,
Sandy King, Jos. A. Worth,
M. J. Moore, Jacob Zink.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1861.

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1860.

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND Brown Sheetings will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 1861.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

To the Public.

OWING to the great convenience of having CASH to buy cattle, and the late act of Assembly in regard to collecting money, (known as the stay law,) I am compelled to adopt the cash system, and I will sell beef henceforth for CASH ONLY.

☞ All persons having fat cattle for market would do well to call on me before disposing of them.

J. P. VEST.

Salem, N. C., May 17, 1861. 4-3m.

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THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861.

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A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Spaulding's Cephalic Pills,

WILL cure headache in three minutes. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

FRESH CHESAPEAKE OYSTERS,

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FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

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Varnishes! Varnishes!

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All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

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Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.